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rest. These are the nature of the Garibaldian régime in Palermo, Sicily, and Naples; Garibaldi's relations with the Italian government at Turin, and with the various factions of the Party of Action; Garibaldi's character; and his legacy to Italian unity. Speaking broadly, Mr. Trevelyan's account of the political and administrative conditions of Sicily and Naples under Garibaldi is less conclusive than his war story. Taking it for granted that such a revolution among such a people had to be accompanied by abuses, mistakes, scandals, and contradictions, he prefers to blazon the bright spots. He keeps consistently to the fore Garibaldi "the Poet in Action", so that one must sometimes read between the lines to realize the virulence of the policy which Bertani and Crispi engineered with great ability and Garibaldi, more or less unwittingly, countenanced. So too the feuds which have torn Italy for fifty years might never have flourished if Garibaldi had not abetted them. Mr. Trevelyan, however, regards these things as the accidents of the hero's career, and paints what a distant posterity may choose to remember as the essentials—the chivalry towards comrades, the courage, the devotion to the ideal of patriotism, the amazing success as a guerilla leader, the apparent self-sacrifice. We doubt whether any subsequent historian will surpass him in this field.

One cannot take leave of the three volumes without expressing anew admiration that a narrative biography of such high quality has been produced at this time. It is popular in the best sense but based on very careful study of every available source, as anyone who turns from the brilliant text to the numerous and vigorous appendixes will recognize.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Geschichte der Russischen Revolution. Von LUDWIG KULCZYCKI. Einzig autorisierte Übersetzung aus dem Polnischen, von ANNA SCHAPIROE-NEURATH. Band II. *Vom Versuch, die Agitation ins Volk zu tragen, bis zum Verfall der Organisation "Volksfreiheit" (1870 bis 1886).* (Gotha: Friedrich Andreas Perthes A.-G. 1911. Pp. viii, 535.)

PROFESSOR KULCZYCKI'S second volume carries out the promise of the first, as described in the July number of this REVIEW. He has continued to write a serious, thoughtful work based on wide knowledge and careful research. His tone is ever sober, his judgment independent. The chief fault we have to find with him is one of limitation. Broad as is his treatment of his subject it is not as comprehensive as his title leads us to expect, for he does not really give us a history of the Russian revolution. Thus he tells us but little of the state of the country or of the movements of the masses; he refers to, without describing or explaining, the anti-Semitic riots of the time, and he vouchsafes almost no information on such important topics as the efforts of the moderate liberals and the doings of the zemstvos. His book might more properly be labelled

"A History of the Russian Revolutionary Organizations", or even of their ideas only. On the topics to which his attention is primarily devoted, he is most instructive, though not, it must be confessed, easy reading. Countless names of obscure heroes or conspirators—whichever we choose to regard them—appear but once or twice in his pages to be succeeded by others equally fugitive, and the theories and writings that he analyzes are so numerous and often so much alike that the reader is in danger of retaining a blurred impression when all is done. Most students of the Russian revolution would indeed be grateful to Professor Kulczycki if he had said a little more about actual events during the period he describes, albeit at the sacrifice of some pages about, for instance, the metaphysical principles underlying the socialistic theories of Lavrov. We feel a certain relief when we reach the second part of the volume, which covers the years when his characters begin to do something besides theorize and write clandestine literature.

It was during the late seventies that the Russian revolutionaries gradually dropped the vague theoretical anarchism they had imbibed from Bakunin and others, and abandoned their worship of the ideal nature of the peasant and their dream of a spontaneous social upheaval. Instead, they became a party of action, theoretical Socialists, usually of the school of Karl Marx, but willing to postpone the regeneration of society to the more immediate task of combating the existing form of government. In order to do this last the more effectively, they were now ready to ally themselves if need be to the liberals, the representatives of the bourgeoisie. Also, recognizing that the peasants were with few exceptions beyond their reach, they directed their efforts, and with a measure of success, to winning recruits from the new class of the industrial laborers. With the government they waged relentless war, that is to say, they became terrorist assassins. Their extraordinary series of exploits, beginning with the shooting of General Trepov, January 24 (old style), 1878, by Vera Sassulich, culminated in the murder of Alexander II. on March 1, 1881. After that, when they had almost driven the autocracy to the granting of some sort of constitution, they suddenly paused. Most of the active members fell sooner or later into the hands of the police and the rest of the party returned to the more peaceful task of "education" or secret propaganda, but not of real conspiracy. The volume closes with the dissolution of the society of Narodnaia Volia (Liberation of the People) and the gradual quieting down that marked the reign of Alexander III.

We note that Professor Kulczycki, though always calm, makes no concealment of his sympathy with the Terrorists. Far from condemning them, he evidently regards the abandonment of their policy as a great mistake. It is therefore easy to forecast what his attitude will be when he comes to deal with more recent events.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.